

আজকের The Daily Star পত্রিকার গুরুত্বপূর্ণ শব্দগুলোর
অর্থসহ Editorial কলাম বুঝে বুঝে পড়ি। July 03, 2017

'Crossfire' deaths and enforced disappearances
(গুম করা)

continue

We deserve (প্রাপ্য/দাবী করা) an explanation

The latest report of the human rights watchdog
(রক্ষাকারী) Ain o Salish Kendra (ASK) is worrying.
Apart

from 68 people killed in “shootouts” and
“crossfire”

encounters (মুখোমুখি যুদ্ধ) with the police and other
law

enforcing agencies in the first six months of 2017,
44

persons were picked up, allegedly (অভিযোগে) by
people

identifying themselves as members of the law
enforcing

agencies, (আইন প্রয়োগকারী সংস্থা) according to ASK, during this period.

The encounter deaths, most of them either in “shootouts” or

“crossfire”, are actually a euphemism (সুভাষণ) for extra

judicial (অতিরিক্ত বিচার সংক্রান্ত) killings that betray (বিশ্বাস ঘাতকতা করা/ফাঁস করে দেয়া) the state

agencies' disregard for the rule of law. (আইনের অবজ্ঞা)

The frightful aspect of these phenomena (এইসব ঘটনার

ভয়াবহ দিক) is that deaths and disappearances have continued to occur, as evident (সুস্পষ্ট/প্রতীয়মান) from the

ASK report.

For example, between January and November 2016 there

were 173 deaths in similar circumstances (পরিস্থিতি) while

88 people were abducted (অপহরণ) during that

period,

according to family members, colleagues and
eyewitnesses

(প্রত্যক্ষদর্শীর) of the victims.

While no one can contest the right of the law
enforcing

agencies to defend (রক্ষা করা/প্রতিরোধ করা)

themselves, and that encounters with criminals are
not

beyond the pale, (সীমানার বাহিরে) the circumstances
of

some of these encounters and the ensuing deaths
(আসন্ন

মৃত্যু) of the alleged criminals stretch the credulity
(বিশ্বাস

প্রবণতা বৃদ্ধি পাওয়া) even of the most credulous.

(বিশ্বাস প্রবণ)

As for the disappearances, it is not enough for the
law

enforcement agencies to contest the statement of
the

witnesses. Forty-four people have disappeared and it should

be for the police and the intelligence agencies (গোয়েন্দা

সংস্থা) to determine their whereabouts. (হদিস/অবস্থান)

It should be a matter of serious concern for them if there are

groups posing as plainclothes policemen (সাদা পোশাকধারী পুলিশ) going around abducting with impunity.

(মুক্তি/অব্যাহতি) Bullet-riddled bodies (গুলিবিদ্ধ লাশ) of a few of the abducted were later found.

These are serious matters and we deserve to know what the

reaction (প্রতিক্রিয়া) of the state has been in this regard

in terms of palpable action (প্রতীয়মান পদক্ষেপ) against the breach of rule of law. (আইনের শাসন ভঙ্গ)

Everyone

deserves the protection of the state, even alleged criminals.

(অভিযুক্ত আসামী)

Why so many children out of school? (স্কুলের বাহিরে)

It is disheartening (হৃদয়ভঙ্গ করা) to note that there are

about 10 million out-of-school children, adolescents

(কিশোর) and youths in Bangladesh, as revealed (প্রকাশিত)

by a new Unesco policy paper. Some of the reasons

mentioned (উল্লিখিত) in the paper as to why that is the

case were related to their living conditions, financial

constraints (আর্থিক সীমাবদ্ধতা) and social adversities.

Data from the study shows that approximately (গড়পড়তা)

7.1 million youths and 2 million adolescents in the country

are not attending school. Despite the progress that has been made in the education sector over the years, the statistics clearly show that there is still room for much improvement, as Bangladesh right now has the fifth highest number of out-of-school adolescents and the third largest number of out-of-school youths in the world, only ahead of India and Pakistan.

Other studies have shown, meanwhile, that education has both direct and indirect impacts on economic growth (অর্থনৈতিক উন্নতি) and poverty reduction. One of Unesco's own report suggests that with only minor

improvements in the education sector, the world

poverty

rate could be reduced quite drastically.(বহুলাংশে)

Thus, education is obviously a worthwhile (লাভবান) investment. So what are the steps that the government is

taking to address this shortfall? (ঘাটতি) What programmes

does it plan on introducing to plug the lacuna? (ঘাটতি/

শূন্যস্থান পূরণ)

These are questions that the authorities should seriously

consider. Moreover, the authorities should also come up with

concrete plans (বাস্তব পরিকল্পনায় নিয়ে আসা) to

address the shortfalls in the sector and try to bring all

youths and adolescents under the umbrella of having a

decent education. (মানসম্মত শিক্ষা)

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